

WILSON STUDYING LEAGUE COMMENT

Reads With Great Interest Radio Digest of Criticisms

EXTRA SESSION LIKELY

Special Convocation Probable for Ratification When Organization Is Complete

By the Associated Press

On Board the U. S. S. George Washington, Feb. 18.—President Wilson's ship yesterday was 700 miles on its homeward journey and was running fast down toward the Azores, which probably will be passed today.

Mr. Wilson continues the enforced rest which has been prescribed by Rear Admiral Carey T. Grayson, his physician, and has taken little exercise so far on the trip. After a night of smart winds and choppy seas, the ship ran into warmer and quieter waters yesterday and made good time with balmy weather over the southern route.

Members of the presidential party and the troops on board the George Washington shed their overcoats and exercised on the deck in the brilliant sunshine.

The returning troops are very happy at getting a taste of sunshine and warm weather after their sojourn on the mud flats of Brest.

President Wilson reads with great interest the wireless digests of newspaper opinion and expressions in congressional circles regarding the constitution of the league of nations, but has made no comment. It is very probable, however, that he will express his own views to the people of the United States in his speech in Boston on landing, while later he undoubtedly will address Congress, making his address one in the nature of a report on his two months' work in Europe.

While the President's plans for informing Congress of his work are not yet fully shaped, he is expected to decide upon the most direct method, which, in addition to his speech, probably will be through conferences with the Foreign Affairs Committees of both houses.

It is quite out of the question that the Senate will be called upon at present to act upon the league of nations treaty, as it will not be perfected before the President's return to Paris, and it seems probable that the covenant draft as it has been published will be subjected to some changes before it is put into treaty form.

The President's plans are still based on his returning to Europe immediately after the adjournment of Congress, with the possibility that he will remain abroad until summer. The chances seem to favor the calling of an extra session of the Senate and possibly one of Congress after the work of the Peace Conference is finished, but it will be subject to any necessary legislative action.

Paris Conferees Grope for Light

Continued from Page One

to end the Prince's Islands negotiations. They apparently have no idea except to maneuver for position to put on the Bolsheviks the responsibility for failure to restore peace to Russia.

After the responsibility is placed there, what to do no one knows. After all, the maneuvering seems aimed at nothing except the avoidance of an immediate decision one way or another.

Meanwhile the necessity of removing Allied and American troops from Russia is pressing.

KING GEORGE THANKS DUTCH

Expresses Gratitude for Treatment of Interned British Soldiers

Washington, Feb. 18.—(By A. P.)—In a message to Queen Wilhelmina King George has expressed the gratitude of the British empire for the treatment accorded British soldiers interned by the Dutch, advices received today by the Netherlands delegation said. The message was sent on the occasion of the discontinuance of the internment measure.

King George in his message said he felt sure the British prisoners would remember their safety in the Netherlands as the first happy experience and peace after the hardships to which they were previously exposed.

NEW TERMS IMPOSED ON GERMANY



The tinted section in the west indicates the Alsace-Lorraine territory Germany lost under the original terms of the armistice. The tinted portion in the east marks the new Polish-German frontier, fixed when the armistice was renewed on Sunday.

Borah Won't Go to Wilson Dinner

Continued from Page One

Opposes Internationalization

Senator Borah is one of a group of Senators, which includes some Democrats as well as Republicans, who oppose any sort of internationalization and whose opposition to the league as proposed has been regarded as a foregone conclusion.

There have been hints that several of the Republican members of the committee might refuse to attend the President's dinner, but there were no surface indications today that others would follow Mr. Borah's example.

Several Republican members of the Senate committee said privately today that they would not regard themselves bound by confidences at the President's dinner and that they would accept the President's invitation with reluctance.

Senator Fall, of New Mexico, is the only minority member who is not in Washington.

The dinner was arranged by radio for Wednesday evening, February 26, a day or two after the President lands at Boston.

Senator Borah's letter follows: "I greatly appreciate your honoring me with an invitation to meet the President February 26 to discuss the league of nations—a matter of most vital concern to the whole country."

"Meetings at the White House, according to a long-standing custom, are always regarded as strictly confidential upon the part of the guests. This meeting, I take it, would be regarded as confidential, otherwise the President would have spoken, according to his custom, to the open Senate."

Nothing Could Modify His Views

"The differences between the President and myself on this question are fundamental. I am sure to suggest to him what I believe to be the right view of the President, and nothing could induce me to support the league as outlined in this proposed constitution or anything like it."

"I feel, therefore, that it would not be fair to the President to accept his confidence or receive from him confidential information concerning this subject. Neither, in my view of the subject, could I accept information which I would not feel perfectly free to transmit to my colleagues or use in public debate. After much reflection, I beg, therefore, to be excused from attending the meeting."

"In writing this note and in taking this course, I mean no personal disrespect to, or disregard of, the President. I simply find myself in such disagreement with him and feel so intensely concerning the matter that I cannot do other than candidly advise him of the fact."

On receiving the Idaho Senator's letter today, Secretary Tumulty immediately transmitted it by radio to President Wilson aboard the transport George Washington on his way home from France.

Senator Poindexter, of Washington, has prepared a speech, which he will deliver tomorrow, attacking the present form of the constitution of the league of nations. Democratic members said that as soon as Senator Poindexter opens the discussion "the lid will be off." Senator Cummins, of Iowa, also has announced his intention of delivering a speech aimed at "the mandatory clause" in the present constitution. Senator Borah said he would address the Senate on the league question Thursday.

ALLIES MAY REQUIRE GERMANY TO REDUCE ARMED FORCES TO 250,000

Continued from Page One

heavy hours as it was no fate to live at Treves. The German commission's activity was kept to the narrowest limits, as Marshal Foch declined to extend the period, and declared he was unable to alter anything in the stipulations, since the conditions had been framed by the chiefs of the Allied governments.

Marshal Foch's interpreter stated that President Wilson had approved the conditions of the new armistice.

Establishing futile efforts to obtain amelioration of the conditions, Erzberger said that Marshal Foch had merely promised to try to intervene with the Inter-Allied Commission for the protection of the Germans in the eastern provinces, in accordance with the views that Erzberger presented. He said that Marshal Foch had declared that the first article of the new agreement was a purely military measure and would have no political effects.

Erzberger, it is stated, renounced that he regretted being unsuccessful in obtaining any definite promise for the release of German prisoners although Marshal Foch expressed his willingness to submit the plea to the Supreme War Council of the Allies. After saying that he signed the agreement in accordance with the government's instructions after handing to Marshal Foch a note of protest, Erzberger said:

"This is the message, little gratifying in itself, which I have had to bring. The world knows Germany does not wish and is unable to conduct a fresh war, but though it is possible to render ourselves useless we must not be made honorless."

Konstantine Feilerbach, the president of the National Assembly, said the members of that body were impressed with the painful nature of the negotiations at Treves, and added:

"The entire German nation is full of apprehension of this agreement and its results." A motion to adjourn debate on the armistice conditions was agreed upon.

Among the declarations of Erzberger at Treves, according to a Berlin dispatch, was one to the American representative on the armistice commission that Germany sent to the aid of the United States from 1882 to 1885 during the great economic crisis, furnishing money, clothes, shoes and machinery.

If the United States came to the aid of Germany today, more than fifty years afterward, Erzberger said, she could give Germany food and raw materials against a German loan, and at the same time would be doing a good stroke of business.

Erzberger said Germany was suffering from hunger. The doctors had made known the number of victims of the blockade. More than 500,000 men,

women and children had died from exhaustion of the results of lessened capacity to resist disease, he said. He declared that Rismarck immediately gave success to Paris in 1871 after the Franco-Prussian war. Erzberger gave warning that Bolshevism would result from hunger in Germany.

He protested against what he termed the oppression against everything German in Alsace-Lorraine and against the encouragement given by the Entente to the Polish appetite for conquest.

Germany, Erzberger declared, had accepted President Wilson's fourteen points for peace, and the Allies also had accepted them. Article II, he said, did not give to the Allies the right to forbid the German people from defending themselves against such encroachments as the Poles were making.

WOMEN WIN PLACES ON PEACE COMMITTEES

Paris, Feb. 18.—The Inter-Allied Women's Council now has the assent of four of the five great Powers in the council of ten to its request for representation of women on all Peace Conference committees dealing with the interests of women and children.

Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, has consented for Italy. France, Great Britain and the United States already have agreed to the proposal.

The plan for participation of women comprises also the formation of an international women's committee to be consulted on such questions as may be of interest to them before final action is taken. Secretary Lansing told the women delegates he would support the plan, and also announced his personal approval of woman suffrage.

The American delegates on the Inter-Allied Women's Council are Mrs. Juliet Barrett Rublee, Mrs. J. Borden Harri-man and Miss Katherine B. Davis.

READY TO DISARM, ASSERTS ERZBERGER

Treves, Feb. 18.—(By A. P.)—When Marshal Foch presented the new armistice terms to the German commission Friday he was requested to permit the Germans to communicate with Weimar. Marshal Foch told the Germans that the disorganization of telegraph lines made it certain there would be a delay of several days until 6 o'clock Sunday evening to take action. He told them he would leave Treves at that time and if the convention was not then

signed the armistice would expire at 5 o'clock Monday morning. The terms were agreed to at 6:30 Sunday night. Although the disarmament question was not raised, Matthias Erzberger, one of the German commissioners, volunteered a statement that the German army consisted of only 200,000 men, 40 per cent of whom were of doubtful value. He said that the German army had been demobilized too quickly and that it was inadequate to maintain order in the country.

Apart from the conference Erzberger made a number of declarations, saying particularly that the political future of Germany was fixed by President Wilson's fourteen points. He asserted that Germany would henceforth be a new country, adding that it would be genuinely democratic and would loyally participate in the league of nations on the principle of political and economical equality. He said that Germany was ready to agree to disarmament on the land and sea and in the air. Erzberger admitted that Germany made a mistake in 1871, when she did not consult the people of Alsace and Lorraine as to their fate. He expressed the hope that France would not make the same mistake in annexing Germans without calling a plebiscite.

Income Tax Payments Urged as Aid to Peace

You stand up for the national anthem. Now stand up and pay your income tax. You will find that peace and victory have a holier meaning when you receive your income-tax receipt.

We are proud of our American war record and we are going to complete our tasks. One of them is paying our income taxes. There were no delinquents at Chateau Thierry. Are you delaying the payment of your income tax?

diate peace say that such readjustments are necessary can proceed after the signing of the peace treaty.

They say that Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria should be required simply to sign treaties relinquishing such parts of their former territories as are required to form new states and rectify old boundaries.

It is held that it is no concern of these nations what disposition the Entente, through Peace Conference commissions or the Supreme Council, makes of such territories.

Lump Sum Indemnities Urged

The same powers hold there should be no delay because of indemnities. It is impossible to ascertain the exact detail of the damage inflicted in the war and they argue that lump sums should be agreed on and placed in the peace treaty on the basis of investigations already made by the Entente powers.

Figures already made by experts at the Peace Conference, it is believed, give a close approximation of the total sum Germany is able to pay. It is believed also that the armistice just concluded is not broad enough to be developed into a final treaty of peace.

No feasible proposal for settling the Russian question has developed in the two days of hearings given to the subject by the supreme war council. The effort will be resumed today, but the weight of opinion in the council seems opposed to any scheme involving the use of force or an extension of present military activities.

Other Nations Object to Delay

This will take a long time, and some of the Entente countries believe it should not be permitted to delay the signing of the treaty.

Answering French objections that a long time may be consumed in arranging the boundaries of new states carved out of enemy countries, advocates of immediate peace say that such readjustments are necessary can proceed after the signing of the peace treaty.

RUSSIAN PROBLEM DELAYS PEACE PACT

Paris, Feb. 18.—(By A. P.)—As soon as the Russian problem is disposed of and a few more hearings are accorded to representatives of small nations, some of the Entente powers will take up the larger problem of a treaty of peace.

The state of public sentiment in America, England, Austria and Canada has impressed their representatives here with the necessity of taking steps to return the soldiers home, which cannot be accomplished entirely in advance of the conclusion of the peace treaty.

The French government is fully aware of this feeling and expresses its sympathy with the motives that underlie it, but there are fears of dangerous complications, and failure to realize the necessary fruits of victory if there is undue haste in the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

France is insisting on compliance with armistice demands for the return of most property taken by the Germans, principally industrial machinery.

Advance Spring Showing of THE New Belgian Pump for \$6.95

Others Sell It for \$9 or \$10.

MEN CAN'T BEAT THIS ENGLISH MODEL \$5.95

You Save \$2

Dark Brown Call pump with lighter toe and heel. Slightly selling elsewhere for \$8.

Full Line Stout Women's Shoes

728-Market St. 728 SHOE R & L STORES 44-No. 8th St. 44

OPPOSITE LIT BRIDGE AT SUBWAY

Says Yanks Died for Army Whim

Continued from Page One

French support was excellent, but after that amounted to nothing.

This fall-down Colonel Perkins attributed to lack of horses. There were not enough horses, and those they had were weak and useless after a few hours. They were horses the French had discarded as useless and were sold to the American army.

Governor Allen then exhibited many envelopes that had contained letters from parents to the American soldiers in France. The central postoffice at Tours had put on many of these the notation that the addressee was wounded and lay in a certain hospital, and had then returned the letters to the sender.

One letter to Private Harold Reed, mailed September 20, had been marked by the central postoffice at Tours: "Sick in Base Hospital No. 38, Ward D, October 22," and then had been returned to the parents instead of delivered to the soldier. There were large numbers of letters similar to this shown by Governor Allen.

Governor Allen will go before the Senate Military Committee this afternoon and is expected to give a new piece of testimony before that committee, more startling than he gave before the House Rules Committee.

"FRENCH ITCH" COMES TO U. S. Sneaks Into Dix—May Start Muddling Cure

Camp Dix, Feb. 18.—The "French itch" has made its appearance at Dix. It is a sort of rash, but noncontagious, as far as known. It is similar to "Dhobia's itch," which prevails in the tropics, where stomachs wallow in the mud many months of the year to alleviate it.

The new disease, it is believed, has resulted from the men living in the trenches. The itch causes a burning sensation for a time, then disappears. Only three or four cases have so far appeared among the thousands who have arrived here from France.

Foreign Trade

Tonight at 8 o'clock at the meeting of our new class in Foreign Trade Mr. Charles Lyon Chandler, Manager Export Department of the Cota Exchange National Bank, and Edward L. Baehner, Manager New York Overseas Corporation, will speak on "The Development of Foreign Trade."

The public is cordially invited.

CENTRAL Y. M. C. A. 1421 ARCH STREET

Eisenlohr's Masterpiece Henrietta ADMIRALS 13 Cents 2 for 25c

Perfecto size 10 1/4 straight

OTTO EISENLOHR & BROS. INCORPORATED ESTABLISHED 1850

VICTROLAS SONORAS BELLAK PHONOGRAPHS Pianos--Players BELLAK 1129 Chestnut

WRIGLEYS The Flavor Lasts!

Always the best buy for the price

Sealed Tight—Kept Right The greatest five-cents worth of beneficial refreshment possible to get. The Flavor Lasts



Tomorrow's Special—A Real Southern Planked Shad Dinner

Planked Shad—one of many tasty, hasty specials—every one deliciously prepared and speedily served.

- \$1.50 is the Price Oyster or Clam Cocktail Olives Celery Clam Chowder or Consommé PLANKED SHAD AND EGGS Applesauce, Butter Sauce Parisienne Potatoes Salad de Saison Choice of Pie or Ice Cream and Cake Cheese and Crackers Coffee



Twelfth and Arch Sts. CLAUDE M. MOHR, Mgr. (Entrance on 12th St.)

Are You a Bolshevik?

Bolshevism is based upon violence, relies upon force, is deaf to right or reason.

To force the bowels to move by taking castor oil, pills, salts, mineral waters, etc., is to outrage Nature and "bolshevik" the body. Because drugs act by producing irritation.

Castor oil, for instance, is so obnoxious that the bowels make frantic effort to get rid of it. Other medicines, from senna to salts, provoke action by causing the bowels to try desperately to expel them first.

With such remedies therefore the removal of bowel waste is secondary and wholly incidental. Hence, the result is not to cure constipation, but on the contrary, to make it worse, more obstinate, harder to overcome.

On the other hand, Nujol is not a drug, does not act like any drug, acts mechanically, not medicinally; persuades Nature instead of forcing her.

Nujol supplies necessary moisture to soften intestinal contents and facilitate easy, thorough evacuation at regular intervals. Nujol makes easier and more effective the action of intestinal muscles. Nujol absorbs poisonous material.

Nujol is free from any deleterious after effects, forms no bad habits, can be used at any age, under any conditions, and overcomes constipation because it works hand in hand with Nature—with her laws, not against them.

Self-poisoning due to constipation causes over 90% of human illness. Get a bottle of Nujol from your druggist today, and send coupon for free booklet—"Thirty Feet of Danger."

Warning: Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. Insist on Nujol. You may suffer from substitutes.

Nujol Laboratories STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY) 59 Broadway, New York



Name Address